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Assessment of implementation of the Convention
Science, technology and knowledge

Assessment of implementation of the Convention: Science, technology and knowledge

Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document contains a synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by country Parties and other reporting entities for the reporting period 2012–2013 on operational objective 3 of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018) (The Strategy): Science, technology and knowledge. It analyses three consolidated performance indicators from a global and regional perspective. More detailed statistical information at the subregional level can be found in the annex to this document.

The document offers some conclusions on the status of activities relating to science and technology and some recommendations for consideration by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention on the need to adjust, streamline and strengthen related activities with a view to achieving objective 3 of The Strategy.

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I. Introduction

1. This document is a synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by Parties and other reporting entities on operational objective 3 (OO 3) of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018) (The Strategy): Science, technology and knowledge.[1]

2. For each performance indicator pertaining to this operational objective (see chapters II, III and IV below), the first section discusses the state of affairs relating to that performance indicator at global level as well as linking information submitted in 2014 with that of 2010, thereby providing a trend analysis on the basis of the global target established for these indicators.[2] The analysis is based on information provided by both affected and developed country Parties, and other reporting entities as relevant. More detailed information is provided in the sections on regional analysis for affected country Parties, where appropriate.

3. General conclusions on the status of activities relating to OO 3 are presented at the end of the document. Some recommendations for consideration by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC) have been drawn up on the need to adjust, streamline and strengthen activities with a view to achieving the objectives of The Strategy. The CRIC may wish to provide actionable guidance to Parties and other stakeholders on further steps to facilitate effective implementation of the Convention, as well as recommendations to the Convention's institutions on priorities to be included in their programme of work and budget for the following programming biennium, to be put forward to the Conference of the Parties (COP) for its consideration.

II. Performance indicator CONS-O-8: Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought

4. At the national level, the indicator measures the potential of monitoring and assessment of desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD) by quantifying the number of monitoring systems established and supported. The indicator provides information on the extent to which it is realistic to expect more effective planning of measures to control and combat DLDD overtime.

A. Global analysis

1. Level of achievement of the global target, trends and expectations

5. A target was set for this indicator, of at least 60 per cent of affected country Parties having established and supported national monitoring systems for DLDD by 2018.

[1] See decision 3/COP 8, contained in document ICCD/COP(8)/16/Add.1.

[2] The trend analysis is based on a sample of reports that were submitted by Parties in both 2010 and 2014. The sample may vary for each indicator, depending on whether or not a particular question elicited responses from Parties. The trend therefore measures progress made against the baseline established, using data submitted during the 2008–2009 biennium.

6. In the 2008–2009 reporting cycle, 34 countries out of the 89 that reported on this indicator had a monitoring system in place, and for 25 of them the system was both functional and updated.

7. In 2012–2013, 46 countries out of those that reported against this indicator[3] had established a specific national monitoring system, and in 35 countries the system was both functional and updated. One hundred and eleven countries had not established a monitoring system on DLDD at all.[4]

8. Taking data submitted in 2010 and 2014 together, at the end of 2013, 49 affected country Parties (or 31 per cent) had contributed to the achievement of the target.[5]

Figure 1
Level of achievement of the global target

2. Support provided to the establishment of monitoring systems

9. Over the reporting years 2012 and 2013, 54 affected countries, 6 subregions and 4 regions received support from developed country Parties for the establishment of monitoring systems. Since some of those beneficiaries were supported more than once, in total 122 monitoring systems were supported. This represents a high level of commitment by those developed country Parties providing support to the establishment of national monitoring systems in affected country Parties. However, it should be noted that 15 of those supported affected countries reported having no monitoring system in place.

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[3] Out of the 159 affected country Parties that submitted their report in 2014, 157 countries reported against this indicator.

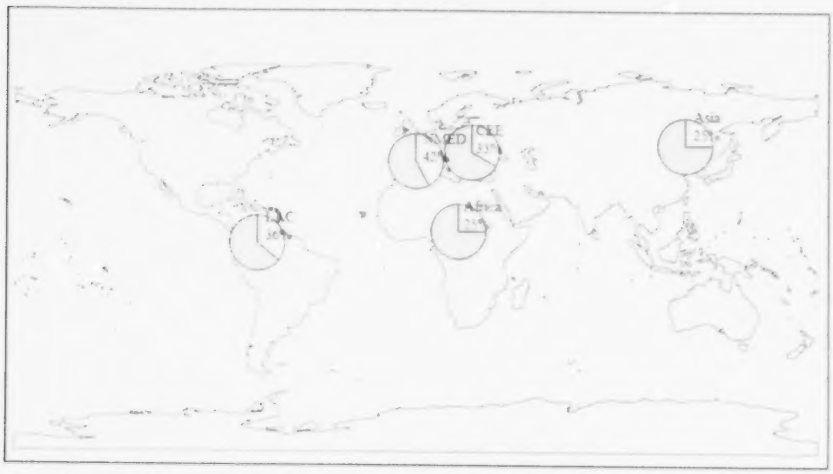
[4] 104 countries answered this question in both reporting cycle, while 160 countries answered this question at least once in the same time span. Comparing the data of countries that reported in both reporting cycles, 2010 and 2014, in order to assess the level of achievement of the target, it is observed that 25 countries reported having a specific monitoring system in place, 58 countries reported not having it and 21 countries provided contradictory answers. Out of those 21 contradictory answers, 8 countries reported monitoring systems in 2014, but no systems in 2010, which leads to conclude that a new monitoring system was established. However, 13 countries reported the existence of a DLDD-specific monitoring system in 2010 but none in 2014.

[5] Based on the assumption that all three countries that reported the existence of a DLDD-specific monitoring system in 2008–2009 and did not report/provide an answer in 2012–2013 still had their monitoring systems operational.

10. The Global Environment Facility supported technically and/or financially the establishment of 66 DLDD-specific monitoring systems in 2012 and 35 in 2013 (decrease of 47 per cent). No monitoring system partially covering DLDD was supported.

B. Regional analysis

Figure 2
Level of achievement by region



Note: Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), Northern Mediterranean (NMED)

11. The most positive situation is in the Northern Mediterranean where 5 out of 12 countries have a DLDD-specific monitoring system and the remaining 7 countries have a monitoring system partially covering DLDD. Contrary to this, the number of countries with established and functional monitoring systems in Africa (nine countries have a DLDD-specific monitoring system that is functional and updated and an additional 24 countries have a monitoring system not specific to DLDD) is low, in spite of the fact that the region is the most supported by developed country Parties (33 countries, as well as 4 subregions and the region as a whole, received support by developed country Parties; 76 monitoring systems in total have been supported).

1. Africa

12. With 25 per cent of countries having a DLDD-specific monitoring system established and only 17 per cent of those being functional and updated, the situation in Africa is below average. In Central Africa no country has a DLDD-specific monitoring system in place. However, many more countries (32 countries or 62 per cent) have an environmental monitoring system in place that partially covers DLDD. All countries except five, plan to establish a national monitoring system. The target could be, therefore, achieved by 2017. However, this should be taken with caution since that would mean having to more than triple the number of maintained monitoring systems over four years.

2. Asia

13. Twenty-four per cent of affected Asian country Parties had a DLDD-specific national monitoring system in 2012–2013. In Central Asia not one country has a monitoring system in place, not even a monitoring system partially covering DLDD. Twenty-four countries plan to establish such a system by 2019, if that is so the target could be achieved. Again, this would mean having to more than double the current number of affected country Parties with monitoring systems in place.

3. Latin America and the Caribbean

14. In Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), 11 countries[a] have a DLDD-specific national monitoring system, and in 7 of them it is functional and updated, and more than two thirds have environmental systems partially used for DLDD monitoring. Fourteen countries plan to establish a monitoring system by 2019, thus LAC should be in position to reach the threshold.

4. Northern Mediterranean

15. Forty-two per cent of the Northern Mediterranean countries already have a DLDD-specific national monitoring system and all of them are functional and updated. All Northern Mediterranean countries have at least one type of monitoring system in place.

5. Central and Eastern Europe

16. One third of Central and Eastern European countries have a DLDD-specific national monitoring system. 80 per cent of the systems are functional and updated. Of the nine countries which do not have a DLDD-specific monitoring system, six have an environmental monitoring system partially covering DLDD. The remaining four countries do not have any monitoring system. Given that there is a limited number of plans to establish a monitoring system, it will be challenging to reach the threshold by 2018.

6. Other affected country Parties

17. The DLDD-specific monitoring system is established, functional and updated.

III. Performance indicator CONS-O-10: Number of revised national action programmes reflecting knowledge of desertification, land degradation and drought drivers and their interactions, and of the interaction of desertification, land degradation and drought with climate change and biodiversity

18. The indicator measures the transfer of scientific knowledge to policy planning. The assumption is that nation[al] action programmes (NAPs) based on sound scientific knowledge will propose t[he] ... significant and effective strategies and activities for implementation at the national level.

[a] Or 36 per cent.

Global analysis[7]

1. Level of achievement of the global target, trends and expectations

19. A global target was set for this indicator that at least 70 per cent of revised NAPs have successfully gone through a quality self-assessment by 2018.

20. In the reporting period 2012–2013, 31 affected country Parties had their NAP aligned to The Strategy. However, if the answer from the additional country that had an aligned NAP and went through the self-assessment in the previous reporting cycle is considered, out of the 32 countries that had their NAP aligned to The Strategy, 23 had successfully gone through a quality self-assessment; 9 in Africa, 5 in Asia, 3 in LAC, 4 in the Northern Mediterranean and 2 in Central and Eastern Europe. Two countries that did not fully perform such an assessment stated that they planned to do so in the next biennium, one country planned to do so in 2016–2017 and one country has no plan to date.

21. Nominally, the target has been achieved since 2010. Given the relatively small size of the sample, including in 2013, the percentage does not necessarily provide a good gauge. However, it is important to note that in the large majority of the countries the alignment exercise included a quality self-assessment of the instrument, and the process is being conducted in accordance with the guidance provided by the COP.

2. Knowledge of drivers of desertification, land degradation and drought and their interactions, and of the interaction of desertification, land degradation and drought with climate change and biodiversity

22. Seventy one per cent of the countries that had their NAPs revised by 2013 and that responded to this question stated that their NAPs included a knowledge-based identification of biophysical and socio-economic drivers, and of their interaction.[8]

23. Similarly, sixty eight per cent of those countries further responded that their NAP included a knowledge-based identification and analysis of the interaction between DLDD, climate change and biodiversity.[9]

3. Addressing barriers to sustainable land management

24. The large majority of the countries having an aligned NAP answered the questions related to the assessment of barriers to sustainable land management (SLM). Eighty per cent of them assessed the barriers to SLM. It should be noted that all countries that successfully went through a quality self-assessment also assessed barriers to SLM. All except one country included recommendations for removing these barriers in their NAPs.

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[7] Given the number of countries that have revised their national action programme (NAP), subregional and regional analysis would have been of limited relevance and hence has not been conducted. Information on the overall situation at the regional and subregional levels is provided in the annex to this document.

[8] This applies to all countries in Africa and the Northern Mediterranean, two countries in Asia and one in Latin America and the Caribbean. One Central and Eastern European country did not include such an identification.

[9] Again, all countries in Africa and the Northern Mediterranean did so. Central and Eastern Europe is the only region where more Parties did not include such an identification in their NAP than those that did.

4. Common indicators

25. The questions on data and information available on progress indicators shared with the reporting processes of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) were introduced for the first time in the 2014 reporting exercise, with a view to understanding to what extent synergies can be established in reporting under other multilateral environmental agreements.

26. Seventy-one per cent of the countries that responded to these questions have data and information available to report on trends in the abundance and distribution of selected species;[10] and 65 per cent have data and information available to report on trends in carbon stock above and below ground.[11] Altogether, 58 per cent of the countries have data and information to report on both progress indicators.

IV. Performance indicator CONS-O-11: Type, number and users of desertification, land degradation and drought-relevant knowledge-sharing systems at the global, regional, subregional and national levels described on the Convention website

27. The indicator provides information on to what extent scientific and traditional knowledge, including best practices, are available to and sufficiently shared with end users.

A. Global analysis

1. Level of achievement of the global target

28. A global target was established for this indicator, that by 2010 the Convention website is restructured and includes a thematic database on knowledge-sharing systems as part of the Performance Review and Assessment of the Implementation System (PRAIS).

29. The global target for this indicator was achieved in 2011[12] and the information required for the compilation of the database is available on the PRAIS portal.

30. However, Parties were asked to continue listing any DLDD-relevant knowledge-sharing systems at the country level and to provide an Internet link as well as an estimated number of users per year. It should be noted that some of the data provided do not match the definition of knowledge-sharing systems[13] and the estimated number of users of the systems in many cases was either not provided or was incoherent.

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[10] Eight in Africa, four in Asia, three in Latin America and the Caribbean, all five in the Northern Mediterranean and two in Central and Eastern Europe.

[11] Seven in Africa, five in Asia, one in Latin America and the Caribbean, all five in the Northern Mediterranean and two in Central and Eastern Europe. Latin America and the Caribbean is the only region where more countries do not have such data than those that do.

[12] Since August 2011, the Convention website has included a database on knowledge-sharing systems as part of the Performance Review and Assessment of the Implementation System (PRAIS).

[13] "A web-based system explicitly designed for the management and sharing of knowledge (such as data, information, tools, skills, expertise, best practices and success stories) among members within an organization or a network (for example, the PRAIS portal)". (ICCD/CRIC(11)/INF.3).

31. Altogether, 565 knowledge-sharing systems and 542 web links were reported by affected country Parties.

32. Ten developed country Parties provided 32 knowledge-sharing systems and their web links.

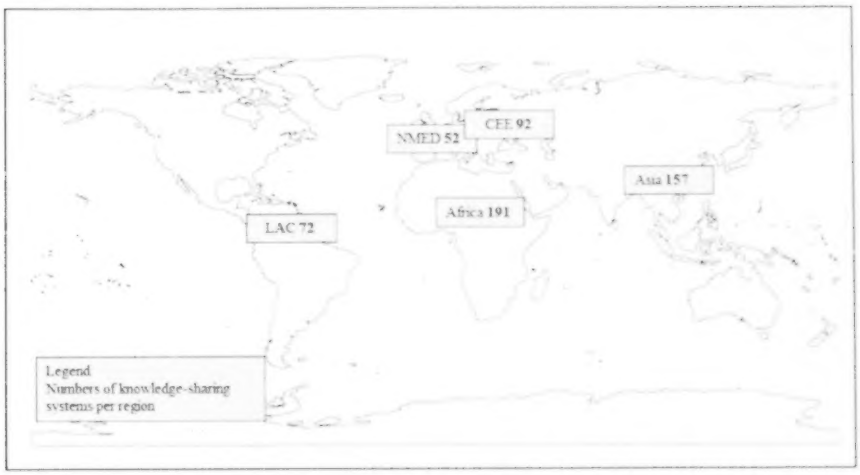
2. Assistance provided

33. The United Nations Development Programme technically and/or financially supported five knowledge-sharing systems and also provided their links.

B. Regional analysis

34. Figure 3 gives an overview of knowledge-sharing systems reported by the five implementation annexes.

Figure 3
Number of DLDD-relevant knowledge-sharing systems per region



V. Conclusions

35. Altogether, based on the number and functionality of dedicated systems in place, the capacity of affected country Parties to assess and monitor DLDD processes at the national level is still limited, particularly in some regions. With less than one third of the affected country Parties having a monitoring system in 2013 (and one fifth with both functional and updated systems), the likelihood of achieving the global target is minimal.

36. Even though 75 countries that do not have a specific monitoring system in place plan to establish one by 2019 (when the target would be, therefore, achieved), to double the number of monitoring systems would require substantial investments over

a short period of time. However, support to the establishment of DLDD-specific monitoring system was provided by only one third of the developed country Parties.[14]

37. Conversely, in all regions, the number of countries that rely predominantly on monitoring systems that are not DLDD-specific is much higher than the number of those having DLDD-specific monitoring system established[15]. It could be considered whether expanding the scope of these systems would be more cost-effective than establishing new DLDD-specific monitoring systems.

38. The ongoing formulation, revision and alignment of NAPs is yielding results with regard to the expected effectiveness of national planning: the large majority of aligned NAPs (81 per cent) includes a knowledge-based identification of biophysical and socio-economic drivers of DLDD, and their interaction with climate change and biodiversity; similarly, in most of them the barriers to sustainable land management have been addressed.

39. According to these figures, the alignment process brought along a science-based and improved diagnostic of DLDD, including of their interactions with other environmental threats such as climate change and loss of biodiversity. This may lead to the establishment of baselines and concrete targets within the NAPs, which still remains a pending request by the COP.[16]

40. In this regard, it is worth noting that 70 per cent of the countries that have aligned their NAP, have data and information available to report on progress indicators currently included within the CBD and UNFCCC reporting processes. This represents a solid ground upon which synergies in reporting against the progress indicators of the Rio conventions can be furthered.

41. Altogether, 565 knowledge-sharing systems and 542 web links were reported by Parties. Available links to the knowledge-sharing systems are provided on the PRAIS portal.

VI. Recommendations

42. The following are preliminary recommendations which may be considered by Parties at CRIC 13, with a view to initiating early consultations on draft decisions to be forwarded to COP 12 for consideration:

(a) Affected country Parties are invited to increase their efforts to maintain functional and regularly updated existing monitoring systems, recover those which have been discontinued and eventually expand those systems partially covering DLDD issues in order to provide the required specific information;

(b) The UNCCD secretariat is requested to undertake an in-depth analysis on national, regional and global monitoring systems, including on their scope, functionality and efficiency, with a view to making this information available to those development partners that can contribute technically and financially to the development and maintenance of such capacities, including the private sector;

[14] Another third did not assist affected country Parties in this regard, while the last third did not report on this indicator.

[15] Of the 140 countries that answered the question, 99 countries (or 71 per cent) have a monitoring system partially covering DLDD issues, that is, 72 countries out of 111 (or 65 per cent) do not have a monitoring system specifically dedicated to DLDD.

[16] Decision 22/COP.11.

(c) Developed country Parties, relevant technical and financial organizations, including from the private sector, are invited to provide additional support to affected country Parties for the establishment and maintenance of national monitoring systems;

(d) Recalling decision 22/COP.11, affected country Parties are invited to establish baselines and concrete targets within their NAPs, making use of scientific-knowledge based diagnostic at the national level;

(e) The Convention's institutions shall include, in their respective 2016–2017 work programmes, specific actions in support of enabling affected country Parties to assess and monitor DLDD, targeting those countries, subregions and regions which reported that they lacked relevant capacities and instruments in this regard.

Annex

[English only]

Tables and figures relating to the performance indicators under operational objective 3

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Tables and figures relating to CONS-O-8

Table 1

Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD) (Global)

Region	*DLDD monitoring system established*	*DLDD monitoring system not established*	*DLDD monitoring system updated and functional*	*DLDD monitoring system not updated functional*	*Monitoring system partially covering DLDD*	*No monitoring system partially covering DLDD*
Africa	13	39	9	2	32	15
Asia	11	35	9	2	32	12
Latin America and the Caribbean	11	20	7	3	19	9
Northern Mediterranean	5	7	5	0	7	0
Central and Eastern Europe	5	10	4	1	9	5
Other affected country Party	1	0	1	0	-	-
Global (total)	**46**	**111**	**35**	**8**	**99**	**41**

Table 2

Monitoring systems for desertification, land degradation and drought – national contribution to the target (Global)

Region	*In place in 2012–2013*	*Planned for 2014–2015*	*Planned for 2016–2017*	*Planned for 2018–2019*	*No plan*
Africa	13	18	12	5	5
Asia	11	4	10	10	10
Latin America and the Caribbean	11	4	9	1	6
Northern Mediterranean	5	1	0	0	5
Central and Eastern Europe	5	0	1	0	9
Other affected country Party	1	-	-	-	-
Global (total)	**46**	**27**	**32**	**16**	**35**

Figure 1

Monitoring systems for desertification, land degradation and drought – national contribution to the target (Global)

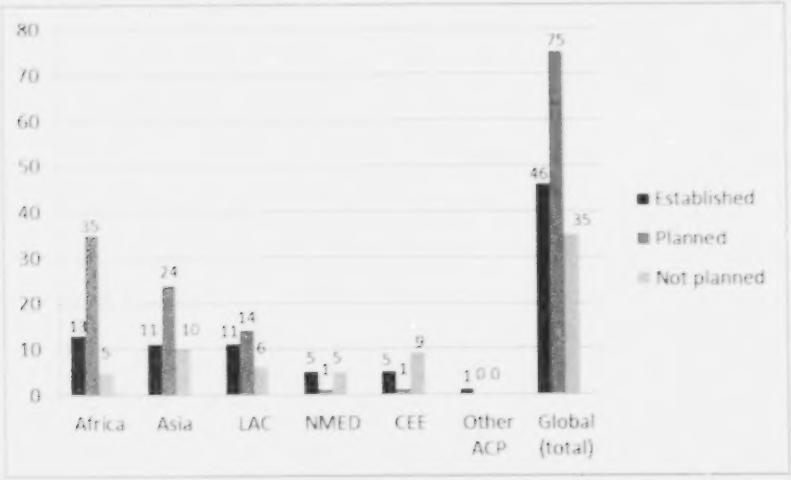

Table 3

Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (Africa)

Subregion	*DLDD monitoring system established*	*DLDD monitoring system updated and functional*	*Monitoring system partially covering DLDD*	*Planned for*			*Not planned yet*
				2014–2015	*2016–2017*	*2018–2019*	
Central Africa	0	n.a.	5	4	3	1	2
Eastern Africa	2	2	3	3	0	1	2
Northern Africa	2	0	2	2	1	1	0
Southern Africa	2	1	9	5	4	2	1
Western Africa	7	6	13	4	4	0	0
Africa (total)	**13**	**9**	**32**	**18**	**12**	**5**	**5**

Table 4

Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (Asia)

Subregion	*DLDD monitoring system established*	*DLDD monitoring system updated and functional*	*Monitoring system partially covering DLDD*	*Planned for*			*Not planned yet*
				2014–2015	*2016–2017*	*2018–2019*	
Central Asia	0	n.a.	0	0	1	4	0
East Asia	2	2	3	1	0	0	0
Pacific	3	2	9	2	3	1	3
South Asia	3	2	6	0	2	1	0
South-East Asia	2	2	7	0	3	0	5
West Asia	1	1	7	1	1	4	2
Asia (total)	**11**	**9**	**32**	**4**	**10**	**10**	**10**

Table 5

Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Subregion	*DLDD monitoring system established*	*DLDD monitoring system updated and functional*	*Monitoring system partially covering DLDD*	*Planned for*			*Not planned yet*
				2014–2015	*2016–2017*	*2018–2019*	
Andean	1	1	3	1	2	0	0
Caribbean	5	2	7	1	3	1	4
Mesoamerica	3	2	5	1	2	0	2
South Cone	2	2	4	1	2	0	0
Latin America and the Caribbean (total)	**11**	**7**	**19**	**4**	**9**	**1**	**6**

Table 6

Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (Northern Mediterranean)

Region	*DLDD monitoring system established*	*DLDD monitoring system updated and functional*	*Monitoring system partially covering DLDD*	*Planned for*			*Not planned yet*
				2014–2015	*2016–2017*	*2018–2019*	
Northern Mediterranean (total)	**5**	**5**	**7**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**5**

Table 7

Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (Central and Eastern Europe)

Region	*DLDD monitoring system established*	*DLDD monitoring system updated and functional*	*Monitoring system partially covering DLDD*	*Planned for*			*Not planned yet*
				2014–2015	*2016–2017*	*2018–2019*	
Central and Eastern Europe (total)	**5**	**4**	**6**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**9**

Table 8

Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (Other affected country Parties)

	DLDD monitoring system established	*DLDD monitoring system updated and functional*	*Monitoring system partially covering DLDD*	*Planned for*			*Not planned yet*
				2014–2015	*2016–2017*	*2018–2019*	
Other affected country Party (total)	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Table 9

Number of monitoring systems established in affected country Parties and/or UNCCD subregions/regions with the technical and/or financial support of developed country Parties

	DLDD-specific monitoring systems supported in 2012	*DLDD-specific monitoring systems supported in 2013*	*Monitoring systems partially covering DLDD supported in 2012*	*Monitoring systems partially covering DLDD supported in 2013*
Developed country Parties (total)	**28**	**27**	**70**	**79**

Figure 2

Number of monitoring systems established in affected country Parties and/or UNCCD subregions/regions with the technical and/or financial support of developed country Parties

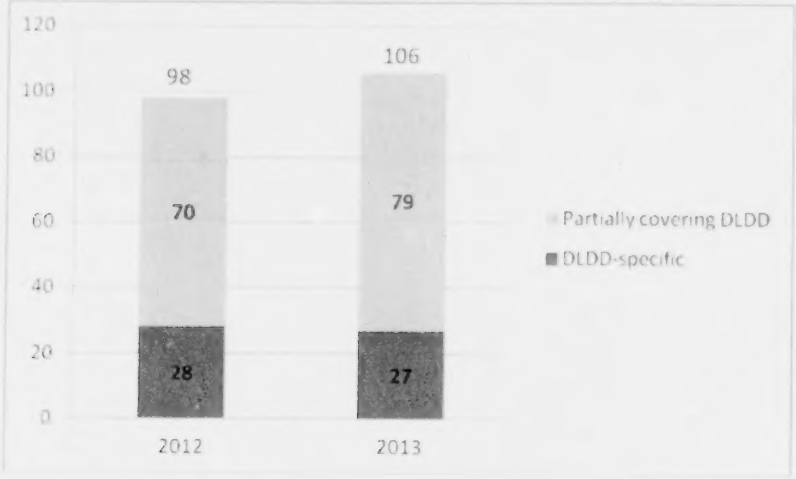

Table 10

Geographic distribution of assistance provided by developed country Parties (DCPs) to monitoring systems (MS) of affected country Parties

Entity	*Entities supported (number of monitoring systems)*			*Number of DCPs supporting monitoring system establishment maintenance in affected countries*
	Country	*Subregion*	*Region/Global*	
Africa	**65 MS in 33 countries**	**8**	**3**	**8**
Central Africa	6	1		1
Eastern Africa	8	1		3
Northern Africa	10	1		3
Southern Africa	4	0		3
Western Africa	37	5		4
Asia	**10 MS in 9 countries**	**7**	**1**	**5**
Central Asia	6	6		3
East Asia	2	0		1
Pacific	0	0		0
South Asia	1	0		1
South-East Asia	0	1		1
West Asia	1	0		1
Latin America and the Caribbean	**12 MS in 8 countries**	**0**	**0**	**2**
Andean	3			1
Caribbean	3			1
Mesoamerica	1			1
South Cone	5			2
Northern Mediterranean	**0**	**n.a.**	**2**	**1**
Central and Eastern Europe	**4 MS in 4 countries**	**n.a.**	**2**	**4**
Global			8	2
Total				**8 global support to MS by 2 DCPs**
				8 regional MS in all 4 regions supported by 4 DCPs
				15 subregional MS in 6 subregions supported by 5 DCPs
				91 MS in 54 affected countries supported by 8 DCPs
				Total of 122 MS supported by 10 DCPs

Tables and figures relating to CONS-O-10

Table 11
Self-assessment of aligned national action programmes (Global)

Region	*Knowledge-based identification and analysis of biophysical and socioeconomic drivers of DLDD*	*Knowledge-based identification and analysis of the interaction between DLDD and climate change and biodiversity*	*Assessment of the barriers to SLM*	*Recommendations for removing the barriers to SLM included*	*Data for the indicators available*	
					Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	*Trend in carbon stocks above and below ground*
Africa	9	9	9	9	8	7
Asia	5	4	6	6	4	5
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	3	3	3	3	1
Northern Mediterranean	4	5	5	5	5	5
Central and Eastern Europe	2	1	2	1	2	2
Global (total)	**23**	**22**	**25**	**24**	**22**	**20**

Figure 3
Self-assessment of aligned national action programmes (Global)

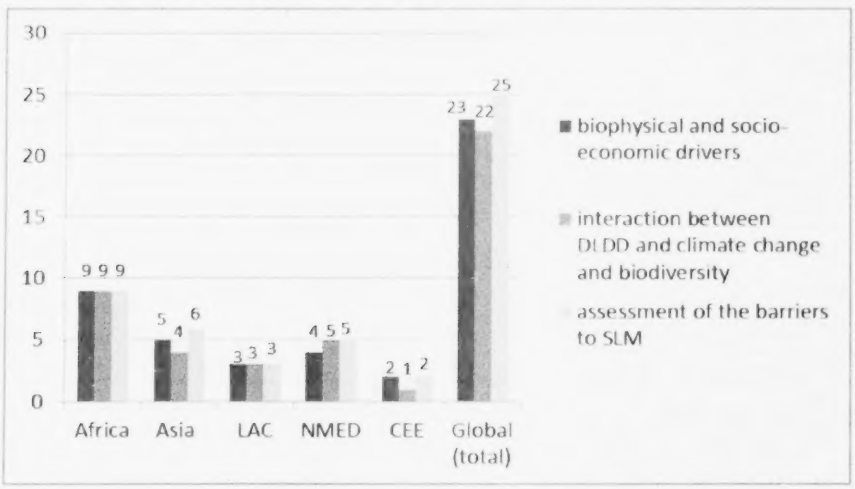

Table 12

Revision of the national action programme and inclusion of a knowledge-based identification of drivers of desertification, land degradation and drought and their interaction (Global)

Region	*Self-assessed*	*Planned for 2014–2015*	*Planned for 2016–2017*	*Planned for 2018–2019*	*No plan*
Africa	9	-	-	-	-
Asia	5	1	1	0	1
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	0	0	0	0
Northern Mediterranean	5	-	-	-	-
Central and Eastern Europe	2	1	0	0	0
Global (total)	**24**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**1**

Table 13

Revision of the national action programme and inclusion of a knowledge-based identification of interaction of desertification, land degradation and drought with climate change and biodiversity (Global)

Region	*Self-assessed*	*Planned for 2014–2015*	*Planned for 2016–2017*	*Planned for 2018–2019*	*No plan*
Africa	9	-	-	-	-
Asia	4	1	1	0	1
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	0	1	0	0
Northern Mediterranean	5	-	-	-	-
Central and Eastern Europe	1	2	0	0	0
Global (total)	**22**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**1**

Table 14
Self-assessment of aligned national action programmes (Africa)

Subregion	Knowledge-based identification and analysis of biophysical and socioeconomic drivers of DLDD	Knowledge-based identification and analysis of the interaction between DLDD and climate change and biodiversity	Assessment of the barriers to SLM[a]	Recommendations for removing the barriers to SLM included	Data for the indicators available: Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	Data for the indicators available: Trend in carbon stocks above and below ground
Central Africa	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Eastern Africa	3	3	3	3	3	3
Northern Africa	1	1	1	1	1	0
Southern Africa	2	2	2	2	2	2
Western Africa	3	3	3	3	2	2
Africa (total)	**9**	**9**	**9**	**9**	**8**	**7**

[a] Sustainable land management.

Table 15
Self-assessment of aligned national action programmes (Asia)

Subregion	Knowledge-based identification and analysis of biophysical and socioeconomic drivers of DLDD	Knowledge-based identification and analysis of the interaction between DLDD and climate change and biodiversity	Assessment of the barriers to SLM[a]	Recommendations for removing the barriers to SLM included	Data for the indicators available: Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	Data for the indicators available: Trend in carbon stocks above and below ground
Central Asia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
East Asia	1	1	1	1	0	1
Pacific	0	0	1	1	1	1
South Asia	1	1	1	1	1	0
South-East Asia	1	0	1	1	1	1
West Asia	2	2	2	2	1	2
Asia (total)	**5**	**4**	**6**	**6**	**4**	**5**

[a] Sustainable land management.

Table 16
Self-assessment of aligned national action programmes (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Subregion	*Knowledge-based identification and analysis of biophysical and socioeconomic drivers of DLDD*	*Knowledge-based identification and analysis of the interaction between DLDD and climate change and biodiversity*	*Assessment of the barriers to SLM*	*Recommendations for removing the barriers to SLM included*	*Data for the indicators available*	
					Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	*Trend in carbon stocks above and below ground*
Andean	1	1	1	1	1	0
Caribbean	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mesoamerica	1	1	1	1	1	0
South Cone	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Latin America and the Caribbean (total)	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**1**

[a] Sustainable land management.

Table 17
Self-assessment of aligned national action programmes (Northern Mediterranean)

Region	*Knowledge-based identification and analysis of biophysical and socioeconomic drivers of DLDD*	*Knowledge-based identification and analysis of the interaction between DLDD and climate change and biodiversity*	*Assessment of the barriers to SLM*	*Recommendations for removing the barriers to SLM included*	*Data for the indicators available*	
					Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	*Trend in carbon stocks above and below ground*
Northern Mediterranean (total)	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**

[a] Sustainable land management.

Table 18

Self-assessment of aligned national action programmes (Central and Eastern Europe)

Region	*Knowledge-based identification and analysis of biophysical and socio-economic drivers of DLDD*	*Knowledge-based identification and analysis of the interaction between DLDD and climate change and biodiversity*	*Assessment of the barriers to SLM*	*Recommendations for removing the barriers to SLM included*	*Data for the indicators available*	
					Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	*Trend in carbon stocks above and below ground*
Central and Eastern Europe (total)	2	1	2	1	2	2

[1] Sustainable land management

United Nations

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Convention to Combat Desertification

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Thirteenth session
Bonn, 25–27 March 2015
Item 2 (d) of the provisional agenda
Assessment of implementation of the Convention
Capacity-building

Assessment of the implementation of the Convention: capacity-building

Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document contains the synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by affected and developed country Parties and other reporting entities for the reporting period 2012–2013 on operational objective 4 of The Strategy: capacity-building. It analyses the consolidated performance indicator for this objective from a global and regional perspective. More detailed statistical information at subregional level can be found in the annex.

The document offers some conclusions and recommendations on the status of activities relating to capacity-building for consideration by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention, and on the need to adjust, streamline and strengthen activities with a view to achievement of the target relating to this objective.

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I. Introduction

1. This document is a synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by Parties and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) on operational objective 4 (OO 4) of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018) (The Strategy): capacity-building.

2. For performance indicator CONS-O-13, which is the only indicator pertaining to this operational objective (see chapter II below), a section on global analysis discusses the state of affairs relating to that performance indicator from a global perspective as well as linking information submitted in 2014 with that of 2010, thereby providing a trend analysis on the basis of the global target established for this indicator.[1] The analysis is based on information provided by both affected country Parties and developed country Parties. More detailed information is provided in the adjacent sections on regional analysis for affected country Parties.

3. General conclusions on the status of activities relating to OO 4 are presented at the end of the document. Some recommendations for consideration by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC) have been drawn up on the need to adjust, streamline and strengthen activities with a view to achievement of the objectives of The Strategy. The CRIC may wish to provide actionable guidance to Parties and other stakeholders on further steps to facilitate effective implementation of the Convention, as well as recommendations to the Convention's institutions on priorities to be included in their programme of work and budget for the following programming biennium, to be put forward to the Conference of the Parties (COP) for its consideration.

II. Performance indicator CONS-O-13: number of countries engaged in building capacity to combat desertification/land degradation and drought

A. Global analysis

1. Level of achievement of the global target; trends and expectations

4. A global target was set for this indicator of 90 per cent of the affected country Parties implementing desertification/land degradation and drought (DLDD)-specific capacity-building plans or programmes/projects.

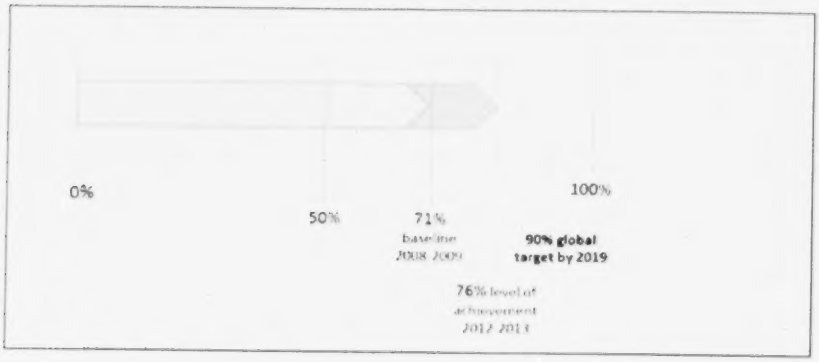
5. In 2008–2009, the level of achievement of this indicator was 71 per cent (baseline).

6. In the 2014 reporting exercise (referring to the period 2012–2013), 120 affected country Parties reported implementation of DLDD-specific capacity-building plans or programmes/projects. If the answer from one country which provided information on implementing capacity-building initiatives in the previous reporting exercise is also taken into account, then 121 countries have capacity-building plans or programmes/projects in place, which represents 76 per cent of the threshold.

[1] The trend analysis is based on a sample of reports that were submitted by Parties in both 2010 and 2014. The sample may vary for each indicator depending on whether or not a particular question elicited responses from Parties. The trend therefore measures progress made against the baseline established using data submitted regarding the 2008–2009 biennium.

7. In addition, 37 countries reported that they had plans to implement such programmes/projects by 2019, which makes achieving the target set by Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) even more likely by the end of The Strategy.

Figure 1
Level of achievement of the global target



2. Assessment of capacity-building needs

8. The majority of affected country Parties (71 per cent[2]) assessed their capacity-building needs while 29 per cent[3] did not. This confirms the high importance that affected country Parties are attributing to DLDD-related capacity-building activities.

9. Only one out of 159 affected country Parties which submitted a national report did not provide an answer on DLDD-specific capacity-building plans based on the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA). Fifty-nine per cent[4] implement such plans/programmes/projects based on the NCSA; 41 per cent[5] do not.

10. However, all reporting countries answered the question relating to the implementation of DLDD-specific capacity-building plans based on other methodologies and instruments. Sixty-four per cent[6] have such initiatives in place, 36 per cent[7] do not. The higher number of affected countries which implement initiatives based on other methodologies and instruments corresponds with the higher number of developed country Parties which support them. This confirms the analysis undertaken at the eleventh session of the CRIC (CRIC 11) where similar results were recorded.

3. Technical and financial assistance to support capacity-building

11. Sixty-seven[8] per cent of affected country Parties received assistance in building capacities to combat DLDD in the reporting period; this percentage would increase if we took into consideration that 12 affected country Parties which reported this information are

[2] 113 out of the 159 that responded to the question.
[3] 46 countries.
[4] 94 countries.
[5] 64 countries.
[6] 102 countries.
[7] 57 countries.
[8] 106 countries.

not eligible to receive assistance under the Convention. It is interesting to note that these countries received quite balanced forms of support (bilateral, multilateral, from the GEF, from the Global Mechanism (GM) and from the secretariat): 28 countries received all five types of support, 22 countries received four types of support, 24 countries received three types of support, 16 countries received two types of support and 16 countries received one type of support.

12. Fifty-five per cent of developed country Parties responded to the question; of these, the great majority (88 per cent[a]) supported DLDD-specific capacity-building plans and programmes that were based on methodologies and instruments other than NCSA.

13. The data provided by nine developed country Parties show that they supported 218 capacity-building initiatives in 75 affected country Parties. Four developed country Parties supported 12 subregions, six developed country Parties supported 10 regions and five developed country Parties stated that they provided support to capacity-building initiatives worldwide.

14. Developed country Parties were asked whether they had plans for providing support to one or more affected country Parties/subregions/regions for the implementation of DLDD-specific capacity-building plans, programmes or projects. Out of the fourteen countries which answered this question, ten replied that they would provide such support to affected country Parties in the coming years, while the others did not plan to provide such support.

15. The GEF also provided support to both types of DLDD-specific capacity-building plans or programmes/projects. Through its GEF-5 cross-cutting capacity-building programme, it supported 21 affected countries (five in Africa, 12 in Asia, four in Latin America and the Caribbean) and one subregion (Pacific). The GEF, as well as other multilateral organizations, were the most active in providing such support. They supported more than half of the countries which submitted their reports in this reporting cycle.

16. The United Nations Development Programme supported the implementation of both, DLDD-specific capacity-building plans or programmes/projects on the NCSA basis as well as DLDD-specific capacity-building plans or programmes/projects on other methodologies and instruments to assess the capacity-building needs. The relevant work included, among others, 46 medium-sized projects in least developed countries and small island developing states (the list of countries was not provided).

[a] 15 countries.

B. Regional analysis

Figure 2
Level of achievement by region

1. Africa

17. Out of 53 African countries which answered the question on the implementation of capacity-building initiatives in 2014, 40 countries implemented at least one DLDD-specific capacity-building plan or programme/project. Taking future plans into account, the target could be reached by the end of 2018.

2. Asia

18. Out of 47 Asian countries, 35 were engaged in building capacity to combat DLDD. Of the remaining six countries, none responded to the relevant question in either of the reporting cycles 2008–2009 and 2010–2011. With seven countries indicating their intention to implement the capacity-building initiatives in the coming biennium, there is a very good chance that the 90 per cent mark will be reached by 2015.

3. Latin America and the Caribbean

19. Twenty-two Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) countries reported at least one capacity-building initiative between 2012 and 2013. Additionally, one country provided a number of capacity-building initiatives in the previous cycle. Seven countries plan to have such initiatives in place; if these plans are fulfilled, the threshold could be reached by the end of 2018.

4. Northern Mediterranean

20. Eight Northern Mediterranean (NMED) countries implemented capacity-building plans or programmes/projects. Since two countries have plans to implement such initiatives in the next biennium, the target could be achieved by 2015.

5. Central and Eastern Europe

21. Fourteen Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries reported on capacity-building initiatives. The CEE region has, therefore, already achieved the target.

6. Other affected country Parties

22. One affected country Party not belonging to an implementation annex has reported that capacity-building activities undertaken include components that deal with DLDD, although none of these activities was specifically dedicated to DLDD.

III. Conclusions

23. Currently, the level of implementation of capacity-building initiatives remains high: three out of four affected country Parties have at least one dedicated plan, programme or project in place.

24. An increase of five per cent has been recorded from the baseline. However, with the exception of CEE, where the global target has already been achieved, the threshold will not be reached before the end of The Strategy in Africa or in LAC.

25. The majority of affected country Parties assessed their capacity-building needs and most of them received support in this respect. This support was provided from more than one source, and in the vast majority of cases it was not just financial, but technical as well.

26. It is evident that both the affected country Parties and the international community attach high importance to building capacities on DLDD in affected country Parties. It seems clear, however, that forms of capacity-building assessment other than NCSA receive considerably more attention from developed country Parties. In order to reach the target set by the UNCCD, a more coordinated approach is needed in order to ensure that financial and technical aid reaches those countries that so far are lagging behind.

IV. Recommendations

27. The following are preliminary recommendations which may be considered by Parties at CRIC 13, with a view to initiating early consultations on draft decisions to be forwarded to COP 12 for consideration:

(a) Developed country Parties and international organizations, including those of the United Nations system and the GEF, shall consider reviewing their capacity-building plans with a view to increasing such support on matters relating to DLDD;

(b) The secretariat is requested to make available information on any country Parties which need further capacity-building assistance according to the 2014 reporting, with a view to their being considered by bilateral donors and multilateral agencies within the framework of possible projects and programmes;

(c) The Convention's institutions shall include specific actions on DLDD capacity-building in their respective 2016–2017 work programmes, targeting those countries, subregions and regions which reported that they lacked the capacities required for effective implementation of the Convention.

Annex

[English only]

Tables and figures relating to the performance indicator under operational objective 4

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Table 1

Implementation of desertification/land degradation and drought (DLDD)-specific capacity-building plans or programmes/projects (Global)

Region	*On NCSA basis*	*Other methodologies and instruments*	*Capacity-building plans, programmes and projects planned to be implemented*			
			2014–2015	*2016–2017*	*2018–2019*	*No plan yet*
Africa	34	38	1	1	5	4
Asia	25	31	7	0	3	2
Latin America and the Caribbean	19	16	3	0	4	2
Northern Mediterranean	4	7	2	0	1	0
Central and Eastern Europe	12	10	0	0	0	1
Other action programmes	0	0	1	0	0	0
Global	**94**	**102**	**14**	**1**	**13**	**9**

Table 2

Assessment of DLDD-related capacity-building needs (Global)

Region	*Yes*	*No*
Africa	40	13
Asia	36	11
Latin America and the Caribbean	18	13
Northern Mediterranean	5	7
Central and Eastern Europe	14	1
Other action programmes	0	1
Global	**113**	**46**

Table 3
Support to capacity-building by institutions (Global)

	Secretariat		*Global Mechanism*		*Global Environment Facility*		*Bilateral*		*Multilateral*		*Total (actual programme receiving support)*
Region	*Financial*	*Technical*	*Financial*	*Technical*	*Financial*	*Technical*	*Financial*	*Technical*	*Financial*	*Technical*	
Africa	14	26	22	26	39	11	25	13	26	22	**40**
Asia	10	9	13	9	28	10	19	11	16	14	**31**
Latin America and the Caribbean	4	9	6	7	18	5	6	4	7	8	**21**
Northern Mediterranean	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	**3**
Central and Eastern Europe	1	5	0	3	9	2	2	0	5	2	**11**
Global (total)	**29**	**50**	**41**	**45**	**95**	**28**	**52**	**28**	**55**	**48**	**106**

Figure 1
Financial assistance to capacity-building by institutions (global)

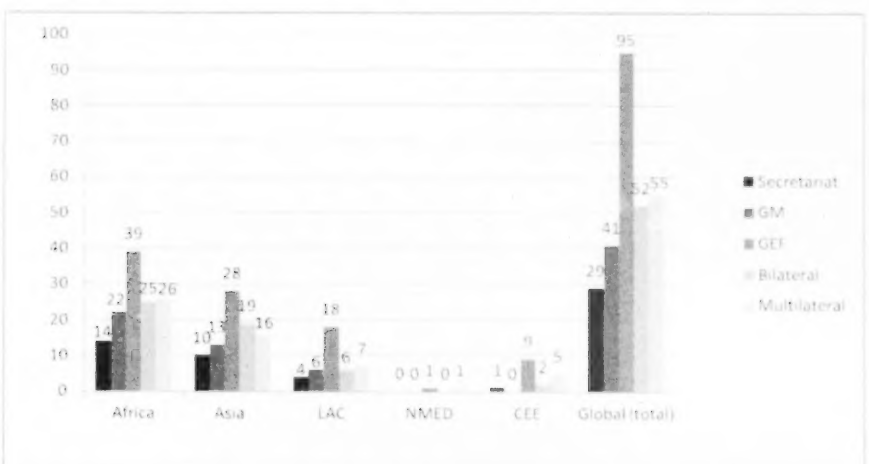

Figure 2
Technical assistance to capacity-building by institutions (Global)

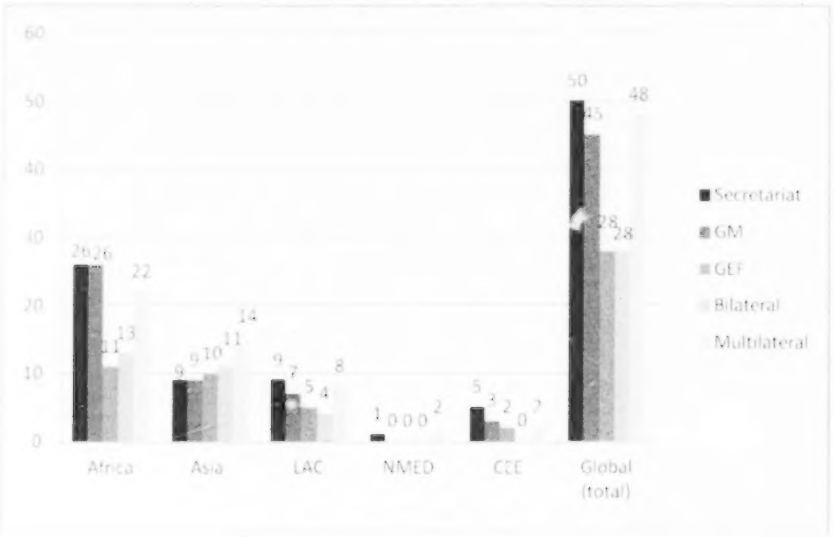

Table 4
Implementation of DLDD-specific capacity-building plans or programmes/projects (Africa)

			Capacity-building plans, programmes and projects planned to be implemented			
Subregion	*On NCSA basis*	*Other methodologies and instruments*	*2014–2015*	*2016–2017*	*2018–2019*	*No plan yet*
Central Africa	4	4	0	1	2	2
Eastern Africa	5	5	1	0	0	1
Northern Africa	4	4	0	0	2	0
Southern Africa	10	12	0	0	1	1
Western Africa	11	13	-	-	-	-
Africa (total)	**34**	**38**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**4**

Table 5
Implementation of DLDD-specific capacity-building plans or programmes/projects (Asia)

			Capacity-building plans, programmes and projects planned to be implemented			
Subregion	*On NCSA basis*	*Other methodologies and instruments*	*2014–2015*	*2016–2017*	*2018–2019*	*No plan yet*
Central Asia	5	5	-	-	-	-
East Asia	1	2	1	0	0	0
Pacific	9	7	2	0	0	1
South Asia	5	4	-	-	-	-
South East Asia	4	7	3	0	0	0
West Asia	1	6	1	0	3	1
Asia (total)	**25**	**31**	**7**	**0**	**3**	**2**

Table 6
Implementation of DLDD-specific capacity-building plans or programmes/projects (Latin America and the Caribbean)

			Capacity-building plans, programmes and projects planned to be implemented			
Subregion	*On NCSA basis*	*Other methodologies and instruments*	*2014–2015*	*2016–2017*	*2018–2019*	*No plan yet*
Andean	2	1	1	0	0	1
Caribbean	9	6	0	0	4	0
Mesoamerica	4	5	2	0	0	1
South Cone	4	4	-	-	-	-
LAC (total)	**19**	**16**	**3**	**0**	**4**	**2**

Table 7
Implementation of DLDD-specific capacity-building plans or programmes/projects (Northern Mediterranean)

			Capacity-building plans, programmes and projects planned to be implemented			
Region	*On NCSA basis*	*Other methodologies and instruments*	*2014–2015*	*2016–2017*	*2018–2019*	*No plan yet*
Northern Mediterranean (total)	**4**	**7**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**

Table 8
Implementation of DLDD-specific capacity-building plans or programmes/projects (Central and Eastern Europe)

Region	On NCSA basis	Other methodologies and instruments	Capacity-building plans, programmes and projects planned to be implemented			
			2014–2015	2016–2017	2018–2019	No plan yet
Central and Eastern Europe (total)	**12**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**

Table 9
Assessment of DLDD-related capacity-building needs (Africa)

Subregion	Yes	No
Central Africa	7	3
Eastern Africa	6	2
Northern Africa	3	3
Southern Africa	12	2
Western Africa	12	3
Africa (total)	**40**	**13**

Table 10
Support to capacity-building by institutions (Africa)

Subregion	Secretariat		Global Mechanism		Global Environment Facility		Bilateral		Multilateral		Total action programmes receiving support
	Financial	Technical	Financial	Technical	Financial	Technical	Financial	Technical	Financial	Technical	
Central Africa	4	5	5	6	8	2	2	1	2	5	**8**
Eastern Africa	3	3	4	2	5	1	4	1	5	2	**5**
Northern Africa	1	1	1	1	4	0	3	0	2	0	**4**
Southern Africa	3	7	7	5	10	1	7	3	8	6	**10**
Western Africa	3	10	5	12	12	7	9	8	9	9	**13**
Africa (total)	**14**	**26**	**22**	**26**	**39**	**11**	**25**	**13**	**26**	**22**	**40**

Figure 3
Support to capacity-building by institutions (Africa)

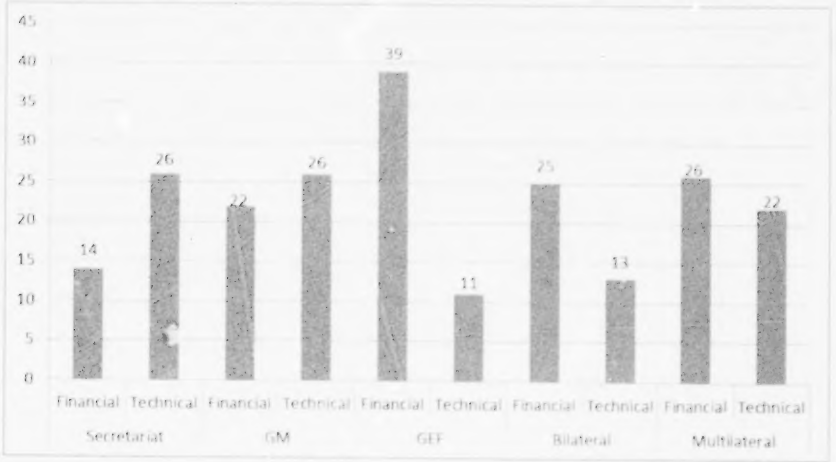

Figure 4
Financial assistance to capacity-building by institutions (Africa, subregion)

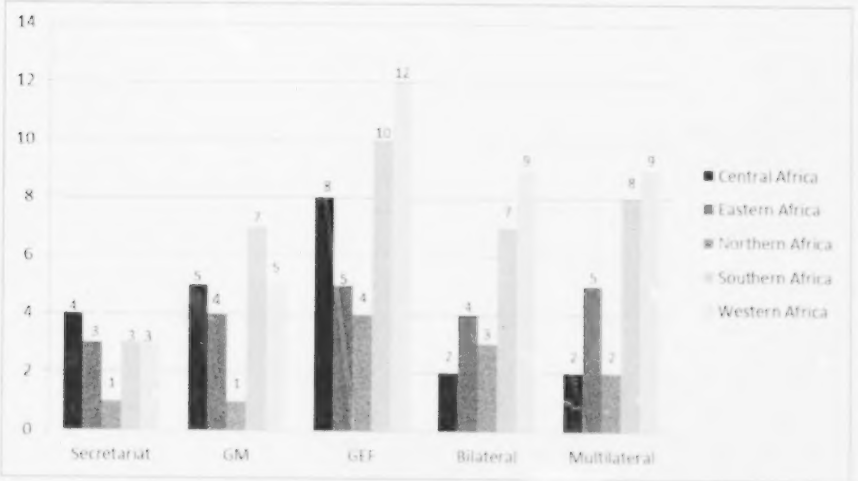

Figure 5
Technical assistance to capacity-building by institutions (Africa, subregion)

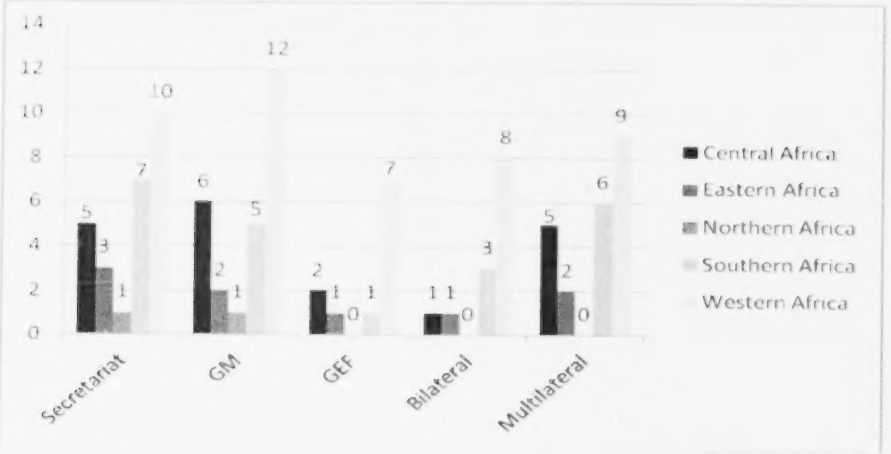

Table 11
Assessment of DLDD-related capacity-building needs (Asia)

Subregion	*Yes*	*No*
Central Asia	5	0
East Asia	2	1
Pacific	10	2
South Asia	6	0
South East Asia	7	3
West Asia	6	5
Asia (total)	**36**	**11**

Table 12
Support to capacity-building by institutions (Asia)

Subregion	*Secretariat*		*Global Mechanism*		*Global Environment Facility*		*Bilateral*		*Multilateral*		*Total action programmes receiving support*
	Financial	*Technical*	*Financial*	*Technical*	*Financial*	*Technical*	*Financial*	*Technical*	*Financial*	*Technical*	
Central Asia	2	1	4	3	5	1	5	3	4	2	**5**
East Asia	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	**2**
Pacific	4	2	2	2	10	3	6	3	5	5	**10**
South Asia	1	0	3	0	4	1	3	1	2	1	**5**
South East Asia	2	3	3	3	5	2	2	2	3	2	**5**
West Asia	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	**4**
Asia (total)	**10**	**9**	**13**	**9**	**28**	**10**	**19**	**11**	**16**	**14**	**31**

Figure 6
Support to capacity-building by institutions (Asia)

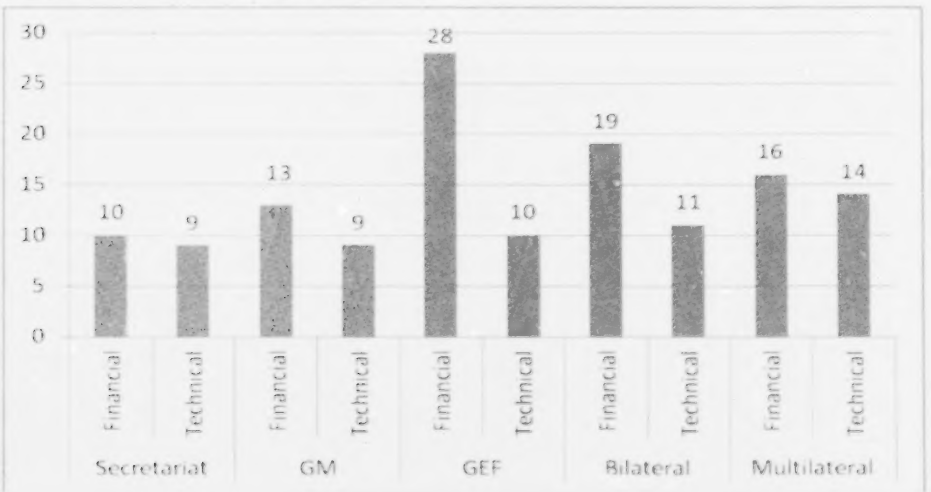

Figure 7

Financial assistance to capacity-building by institutions (Asia, subregion)

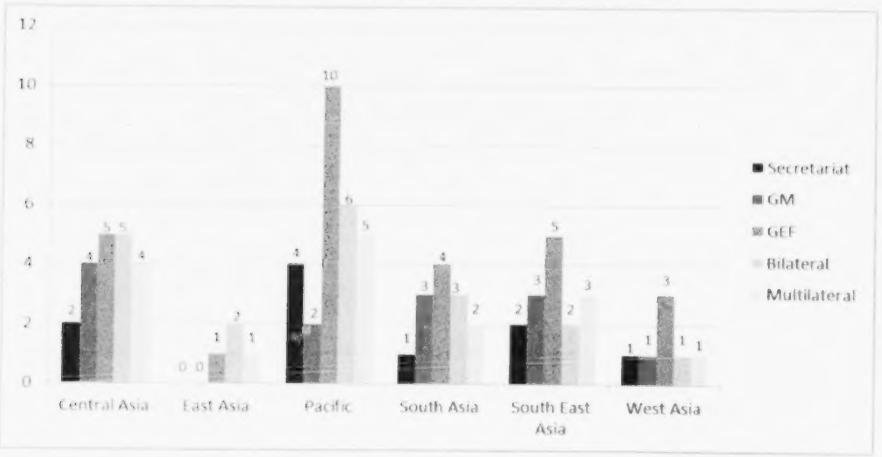

Figure 8

Technical assistance to capacity-building by institutions (Asia, subregion)

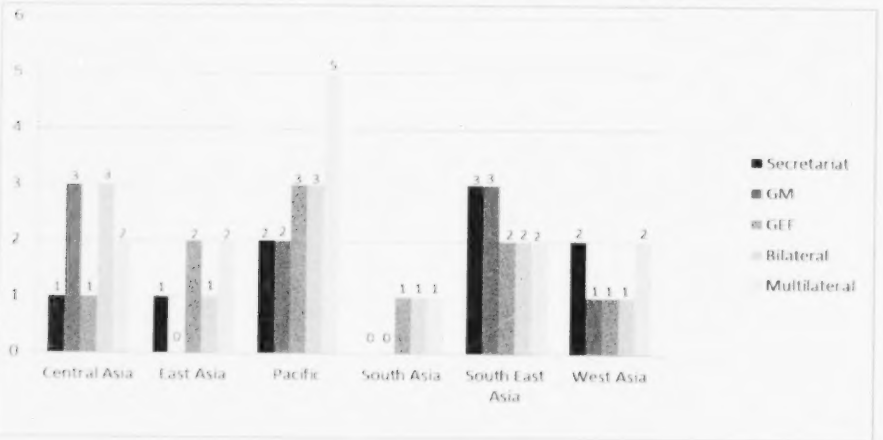

Table 13
Assessment of DLDD-related capacity-building needs (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Subregion	*Yes*	*No*
Andean	3	1
Caribbean	8	6
Mesoamerica	3	5
South Cone	4	1
Latin America and the Caribbean (total)	**18**	**13**

Table 14
Support to capacity-building by institutions (Latin America and the Caribbean)

	Secretariat		*Global Mechanism*		*Global Environment Facility*		*Bilateral*		*Multilateral*		*Total action programmes receiving support*
Subregion	*Financial*	*Technical*	*Financial*	*Technical*	*Financial*	*Technical*	*Financial*	*Technical*	*Financial*	*Technical*	
Andean	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	**2**
Caribbean	2	4	1	2	10	2	2	1	2	3	**10**
Mesoamerica	1	2	2	1	3	1	0	0	1	1	**5**
South Cone	0	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	3	2	**4**
Latin America and the Caribbean (total)	**4**	**9**	**6**	**7**	**18**	**5**	**6**	**4**	**7**	**8**	**21**

Figure 9
Support to capacity-building by institutions (Latin America and the Caribbean)

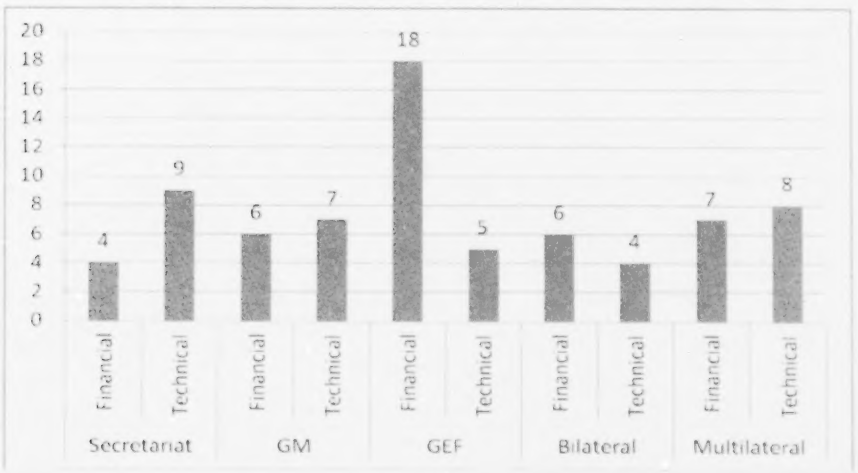

Figure 10

Financial assistance to capacity-building by institutions (Latin America and the Caribbean, subregion)

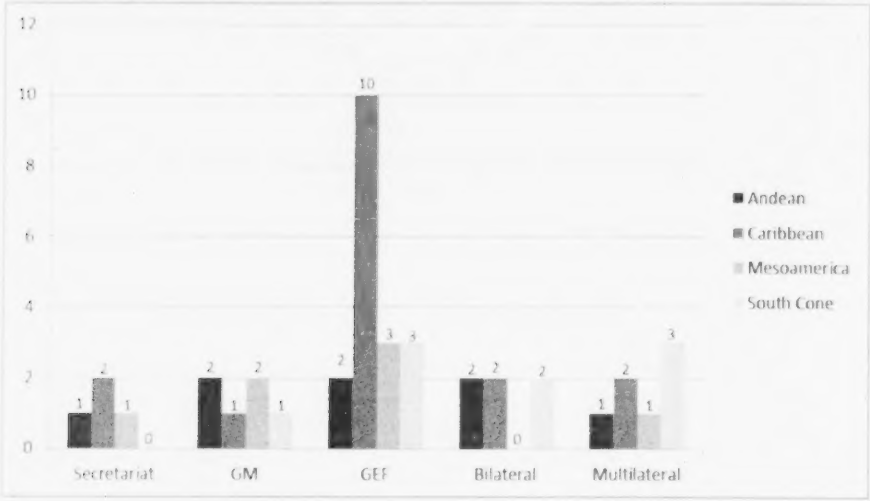

Figure 11

Technical assistance to capacity-buildir · by institutions (Latin America and the Caribbean, subregion)

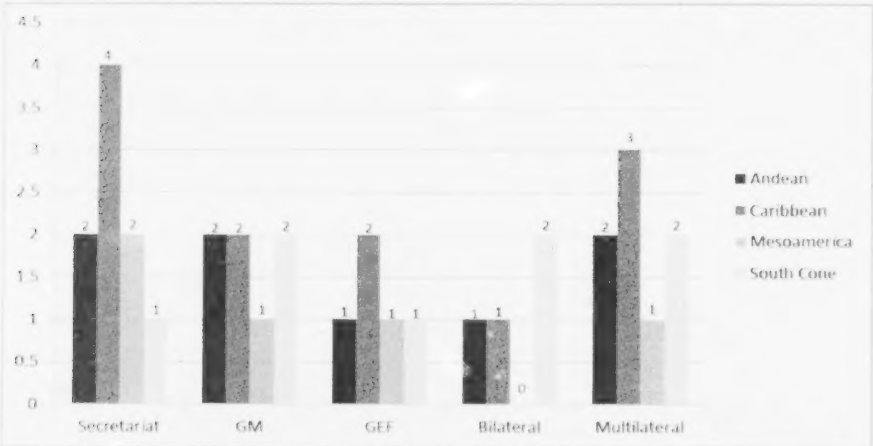

Table 15

Assessment of DLDD-related capacity-building needs (Northern Mediterranean)

Region	*Yes*	*No*
Northern Mediterranean (total)	5	7

Table 16

Support to capacity-building by institutions (Northern Mediterranean)

	Secretariat		*Global Mechanism*		*Global Environment Facility*		*Bilateral*		*Multilateral*		*Total action programmes receiving support*
Region	*Financial*	*Technical*	*Financial*	*Technical*	*Financial*	*Technical*	*Financial*	*Technical*	*Financial*	*Technical*	
Northern Mediterranean (total)	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	3

Figure 12

Support to capacity-building by institutions (Northern Mediterranean)

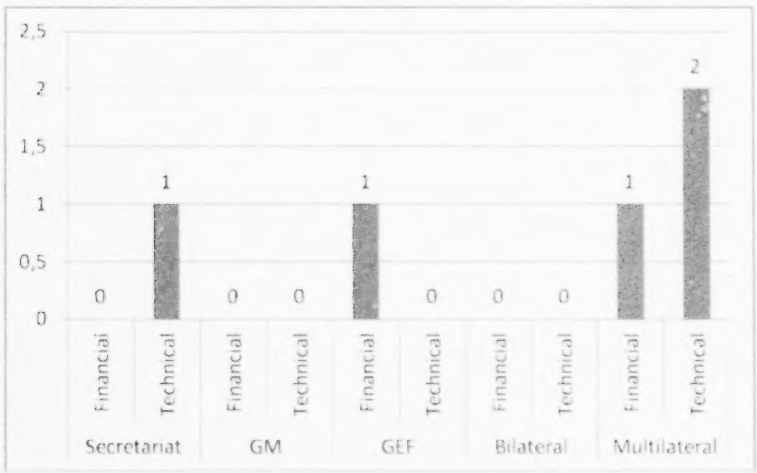

Table 17

Assessment of DLDD-related capacity-building needs (Central and Eastern Europe)

Region	*Yes*	*No*
Central and Eastern Europe (total)	14	1

Table 18
Support to capacity-building by institutions (Central and Eastern Europe)

	Secretariat		*Global Mechanism*		*Global Environment Facility*		*Bilateral*		*Multilateral*		*Total action programmes receiving support*
Region	*Financial*	*Technical*	*Financial*	*Technical*	*Financial*	*Technical*	*Financial*	*Technical*	*Financial*	*Technical*	
Central and Eastern Europe (total)	**1**	**5**	**0**	**3**	**9**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**5**	**2**	**11**

Figure 13
Support to capacity-building by institutions (Central and Eastern Europe)

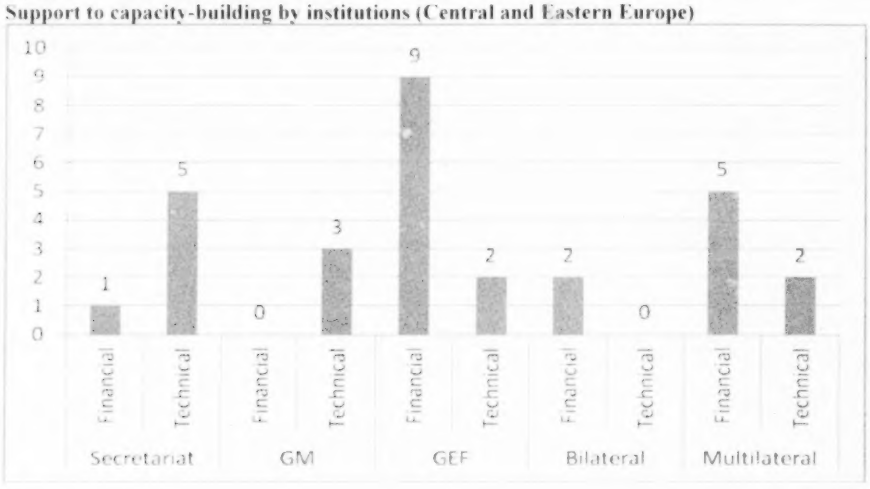

Table 19
Number of DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives supported by developed country Parties

	National Capacity Self-Assessment		*Other*	
	Yes	*No*	*Yes*	*No*
Developed country Parties (total)	**6**	**22**	**15**	**13**

Table 20

Geographic distribution of assistance provided by developed country Parties (DCPs) to DLDD-related capacity-building initiatives

Entity	*Entities supported (number of capacity-building initiatives)*			*Number of DCPs supporting capacity-building initiatives in affected countries*
	Country	*Subregion*	*Region/Global*	
Africa	**103**	**9**	**4**	**7**
Central Africa	15	2		4
Eastern Africa	8	1		2
Northern Africa	18	1		3
Southern Africa	13	1		4
Western Africa	49	4		4
Asia	**50**	**2**	**2**	**6**
Central Asia	4	1		4
East Asia	17	0		3
Pacific	0	0		0
South Asia	3	0		2
South East Asia	11	1		3
West Asia	14	0		4
Latin America and the Caribbean	**64**	**1**	**1**	**3**
Andean	14	1		3
Caribbean	9	0		2
Mesoamerica	23	0		2
South Cone	18	0		2
Northern Mediterranean	**0**	**n/a**	**1**	**0**
Central and Eastern Europe	**1**	**n/a**	**2**	**1**
Global			7	-
Total				**7 Global initiatives supported by 5 DCPs**
				10 regional initiatives in all 5 regions supported by 6 DCPs
				12 subregional initiatives in 8 subregions supported by 4 DCPs
				75 affected countries supported by 9 DCPs
				Total: 218 initiatives supported

In total, 17 DCPs provided support to capacity-building initiatives, six DCPs provided support to those based on NCSA, 15 DCPs provided support to those based on other methodologies. Three DCPs did not provide a list of beneficiaries.